sepirants they belong there. But there might be nominations which would sacrifice or imperi hem. The Pacific States will make themselves els and heard at Chicago, and they must be

Make a ticket with a representative protec-tionist, who is welcomed in New York or Indi-ana, or both, without weakness on the Pacific coast, and we do our best at the start to assure Sheeman Martin the bill? Is his name Sheeman, Harrison, Allison, Gresham, Alger, Rusk, Phelps or Depew? Republicans every-where must put on their thinking caps.

Good Example Set by Harrison's Backers.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There is one thing you do not find in the can-sidacy for the presidency of General Harrison You do not find him supported rabidly by those who have distinguished themselves in approba-sion of Cleveland's ignorant and bumptious tariff message. He is not pushed upon the people by those engaged in stirring up the old Stalwart faction's malice, over which should be drawn the veil of charity, against James G. Blaine. General Harrison does not receive the approbation of the average Democratic newspaper. He is not recommended as a candidate by those who think the Republicans should grovel in the dirt with applogies to the mugwumps who are the worshippers of the purity of Grover Cleveland. He is not bellowed across the country as a man capable of gathering up the applause and a percentage of the support of the dudes who could not vote for Blaine in 1884 because he had been the best and the worst abused man in the United States for ten years. No one is support-ing General Harrison by going out of his way to blackguard John Sherman and sneer at his il-lustrious record, and talk about the necessity of never doing anything if one is ambitious. The friends of Harrison are not going around pick-

Phelps and Porter Suggested.

A New York Republican. No other man named for the Republican presidential nemination holds, or has held, such intimate personal relations with Mr. Blaineas has William Walter Phelps. No other man, if nom-insted and elected, would so fully represent the thought, the policy, the action and the sentiments and principles of James G. Biaine as would William Walter Phelps. No partisan leader has ever had attached to his political fortunes, a man of large ability who was fuller of admiration, of devotion, of sacrifice than has William Walter Pheios been to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Phelps is not a novice in affairs. He has been active in political life, and when appealing to the people of New Jersey for office has exhibited a remarkable popularity, running shead of his ticket in the congressional election 1,500 votes. He is a strong man in New Jersey, and if nominated will earry his State in the presidential contest. For a running mate it is only necessary to look back to the campaign of 1880. The October election in Indiana that year settled the presidential fight. Ex-Governor Porter carried the State. He is able to carry it again, and will if given the second place on the ticket.

Mr. Depew's Position.

New York Special to Post-Dispatch. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed last evening regarding Mr. Blaine's declination. Mr. Depew preserved his customary equanimity of mind. He said: "Mr. Blaine's letter removes the last doubt that the most skeptical can have entertained of the sincerity of his withdrawal. He would have been nominated had he not withdrawn, for we had 406 delegates, more than a majority of the convention. Of course, I cannot talk about my own candidacy, but I will say this: I would not take the nomination, were is unanimously tendered me, if I should be of the opinion that any considerable number of voters would leave the party because I am president of a railrand. I believe the Republican party can nominate the candidate who will be elected. If my nomination would cost the party votes which another candidate would receive I would not take it. I am for the Republican party, and not for myself. I need bardly add that whoever is nominated will receive my searty support and all the aid I can give him."

Wherton Barker's Position.

Philadelphia Times. Wharton Barker emphatically denies the statement published in a morning paper that he is working for Gresham's nomination. He says he remains loyal to his first love—Sherman—but in case he cannot be nominated would prefer Harrison, as representing more nearly the Pennsylvania idea of protection than Greekam. Mr. Barker says that while Gresham is a man of pure character he has no record on the subject f protection to American industries, and as both Sherman and Harrison have made unmistakable public records on this question be does not think it worth while for Pennsylvania Republicans to support a candicate without a record, with two such men as Sherman and Harrison to choose from. Mr. Barker is a protectionist of the most pronounced type himself and he prefers that his candidate shall be equally pronounced on this subject.

A Query from Michigan. Grand Rapids Eagle.

One of the Chicago daily newspapers, which is not-mirabile dictu!-a Gresham boomer, asks two or three questions which are more or less pertinent at the present time, as follows:

As a youth Mr. Gresham was a disciple of Horace Greeley. Did he subscribe to the Greeley doctrine on the tariff! In later years he was a member of the Arthur Cabinet. Did he join in the recommendation that the tariff be revised and reduced! He is presumed to have read the message of President Cleveland. Does he, like the Tribune, commend that document, or does he, like the Inter Ocean, revile it!

If the zealous boomers of Mr. Gresham will cease their onslaught upon other candidates long enough to answer these simple questions, the country will breathe easier. and they may then proceed with the rat-killing.

Who Will Be the Nominee?

New York Tribune. If there are candidates before the convention whose nomination would seem to anybody to mean an abandonment or abatement of Republican convictions on this vital issue. [protection to home industry] it is reasonable to expect that the convention will take care not to nominate either of them. Among the candidates who do fully, unequivocally and unquestionably represent the convictions of the party, the convention will strive to choose the man who will States. "Everybody is wiser than anybody," ans at Chicago ought to be so calm, so patriotic and so wise as to deserve and command greater sonfidence than the personal choice of even the most eagacious individual.

Harrison Preferable to Gresham. New York Independent.

With Blaine out of the contest, the choice of the convention, admitting the possibility of contingineies calling for "dark horses" seems to be settling in proximity to three names: Depew. Sherman, Gresham. Gresham has received mite a boom in the West, and will come into he convention with the solid vote of Illinois, and with large contingents from other States. But Harrison, of Indiana, is not unlikely to capture much of his strength. Harrison comes from a doubtful State, and will have the earnest support of that State in the convention. We should, therefore, be inclined to substitute the name of Harrison for that of Gresham, who is suspected of not being quite sound on the tariff. n the list of the three most prominent candi-

Depew and Harrison a Good Team.

Springfield (Mass.) Union. New York has thirty-six electoral votesnore than enough to elect the Republican icket, allowing that the other States vote as they did four years ago-while Indiana has only teen, which is not enough. This is not all Harrison it a stronger man in Indiana than Judge Gresham, as has been already demonstrated. He would be as likely to make that state sure for the Republican ticket and would e strong in all the West and Northwest, while Depew would find equal acceptance and enthusiasm in the East. From all points of view the situation justifies the judgment of The Union. recorded several weeks ago, that Depew and Harrison would be a ticket to win, and we are more strongly confirmed in that judgment to-

Urging the Availability of Barrison.

Cleveland Special to New York Tribune. Col. W. W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, is here, and is booming Harrison for the head of the Republican ticket. Speaking of Mr. Blaine's Paris letter, Mr. Dudley said: "I believe, as I always have, that Mr. Blaine is theroughly sincere in what he says. I have just read the letter carefully, and I think it leaves no loophole. If he was in the race, I think there would be no question about his nomination by acclamation. My choice is Harrison. He can unite the party and can carry Iudiana. If Harrison is the numinee, Indiana will be abandoned by the Democrats and we can carry the State. Morton is my preference for second

The Contest Narrowing New York Special in Iowa State Register.

The drift of things in the past month has clearly indicated the ability of what is known as the Blaine following to nominate any man upon whom its leaders may agree. The friends of some of the candidates have failed to see this situation, and have indulged such violent attacks on Mr. Blaine and his friends as to utterly

General Alger, General Hawley, Mr. Depewand William Walter Phelps, there has been a com-munity of interest and freindship with the Blaine people which will somewhat narrow the

The Tariff Issue. Interview with Hon. Wm. Henry Smith. Mr. Sherman will no doubt have the greatest number of votes in the convention. The Southern delegates will now drift to him, as he is the best known of the men whose names are mentioned. On the other hand, the Northwest, in which is centered the great Republican strength, will look with more favor on Judge Greeham than on the other candidates. There is a feel-

ing among them that he represents the promise made in the Republican platform in 1884 for a revision of the tariff—the reduction of war tax-

es-and this very fact will antagonize the Re-publican sentiment in the East, which is in favor of a high tariff. Judge Gresham's Personal Work. Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. The correspondent of the Dispatch was shown a letter to-day from Judge Gresham, asking the gentleman to whom it was addressed to secure copies of a speech delivered by him in New York in 1884, and forward them to him. He wanted them for proof that he is all right on tariff. The gentleman found copies of these speeches, as directed, in one of the rooms at the Capitol. How they came there he was unable to say. The letter, however, shows how industriously Judge

Gresham is working up his own case. The Situation Scanned.

Louisville Commercial. General Harrison's solid delegation from Indiana will be of service to him in the event of a bitter contest that would demand a compromise. Gresham's weakness in Indiana will make the convention hesitate to nominate him. Allison occupies a good position in the race. His friends are making no antagonisms, and are prepared to accept any piece of heaven-born luck that may fall to their lot.

Political Notes. Congressman R. R. Hitt says he doesn't see how the Blaine letter will help the Gresham boom in Illinois.

The Atlanta Constitution betrays uneasiness over Senator Sherman's strength in the South. and goes to some pains to point out the superi ority of Judge Gresbam as a Republican candidate. The Constitution will support Mr. Cleve-

Philadelphia Press: It looks as though Governor Gray, of Indiana, had ripped a hole in his own boom for Vice-president with the same knife that he used in stabbing Uncle Joseph E. McDonald when the latter ran for election as a delegate to the Democratic State convention. Mr. Leeds, a Philadelphia delegate to Chicago

when asked about the Blaine letter, said that while everybody seemed to agree that the peo-ple wanted Blaine, they all felt that he meant what he said in his letter declining to be a candidate. He said the general drift of the talk seemed to be toward Harrison, of Indiana. Seattle (W. T.) Post: Isn't it a little signifi-

cant that the Democratic press with one accord should be urging the Republican party to nominate Gresham for the Presidency and warning it that to nominate Blaine would be to invite defeat? The solicitude for the Republican party shown by the Democrate is something wonder-

Burlington, Vt., Special: The delegates from Vermont will probably vote together in the con-vention. The preferences of the delegates are reported to be divided between Depew, Sher-man, Gresham, Alger and Harrison. It would not be difficult to unite the delegates for any one of the candidates named. Depew appears to be the favorite candidate among Vermont Republicans.

Washington Special: There has been an impression in Washington for a month or two-one of the intangible beliefs that nobody knows the origin of and nobody can give authority for— that Mr. Blaine himself looked with more favor upon General Alger's candidacy than on that of anyone else. This impression, whatever it may be worth, has certainly given strength to Gen. Alger's popularity here in Washington.

Boston Journal: Seven thousand men are en-rolled in the Republican clubs of Connecticut; there is deep interest and enthusiasm throughout the State. and American tariff literature is being liberally distributed where it will do the most good. The Connecticut Republicans are to be congratulated on the excellent spirit with which they begin their campaign against the free-trade heresies which jeopardize their

General Browne of Indiana: Mr. Blaine's Florence letter I took as final. Of course this second letter merely clinches the matter, and a nomination would be an insult to his integrity. General Harrison is the choice of the people of Indiana. If a Western man is nominated the second place on the ticket will be filled by either General Hawley or William Walter Phelps. If an Eastern man is nominated General Alger will be the vice-presidential candidate.

New York special in Philadelphia Press: Congressman Calkins, of Indiana, and Oliver T. Morton have been working hard all day for Judge Gresham, in whose interests they came East a week ago. But the drift of talk among the delegates is rather against than for Mr. Gresham, whose friends made the mistake some weeks ago of declaring that "boodle" was the only thing that kept the New York men away from the Indiana judge. This calumny, added to the belief that Judge Gresham's views on the tariff question are too closely in accord with President Cleveland's, has set the current here against him, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that he will gain any strength from this State. The small talk about town points to General Harrison, Governor Alger and Senator Allison, and the chances of all these have considerably brightened, so far as this State is con-cerned, by Mr. Blaine's emphasized withdrawal.

I'm the unit of value they can't let go. They'd knife me, of course; They've got the gall;
But they'd rather me
Than nothing at all;
I'm Grover Cleveland from Buffalo.
If I get left, the party must go.

-Washington Critic. Western Association of Writers.

The fourth annual meeting of the Western Association of Writers will occur at Plymouth Church next Wednesday evening, and continue through Thursday and Friday. In the programme is announced for Wednesday evening a literary and musical entertainment in which Wm. P. Pfrimmer, Miss Mamie S. Paden, Miss Evaline Stein and James Newton Matthews will read poems, while Prof. George Barr will give a recitation. Professor Venable will read a paper. The music will be under the direction of Mrs. Rosamond Bailey. Thursday morning is to be devoted to business, the president's address and discussion, while the afternoon is to be used in hearing original contributions from John Augustine Wilstach, Mrs. Julia C. Aldrich, Hon. Cyrus F. McNutt, Dr. E. S. Crosier, Mrs. D. M. Jordon and Wm. D. Gallagher.

In the evening an entertainment is to be given with the members in readings and papers. interspersed with music, assigned to James Newton Mathews, Prof. J. C. Ridpath, James Whiteomb Riley, Prof. John M. Coulter, Margaret Holmes Bates, Hon. Maurice Thompson, A. H. Harryman, Richard Lew Dawson, Miss Mamie S. Paden and Hon. W. D. Foulke. Friday morning will be occupied in the reading of original contributions by Col. Will Cumback, Clarence A. Buckirk, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Hon. D. F. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary H. Catherwood and Hon. Benj. S. Parker.

The entertainment Thursday evening will require a small admission fee.

Considering a Programme.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State-house. It is engaged in arranging for the next annual meeting of the association, which occurs during the Christmas holidays. The work is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as the associatiation is beginning to wield a wide influence over the schools of the State. The executive committee is discussing the subjects to be considered at the next meeting, but it is doubtful if it will atthe next meeting, but it is doubtful if it will attempt to formulate a programme at present. It is to meet again to-day. The committee is composed of L. H. Jones, superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, who is president of the association: T. G. Alford, of this city; E. A. Bryan, of Vincennes, and Robert Spear, Evans-

Small Loss by Fire. Two small fires called out the department yesterday. The first was at 7 o'clock, and destroyed three small stables in the rear of Nos. 312, 316 and 318 East Washington street. A double tenement-house at No. 314 East Court street, owned by Val Schoff, and occupied by some of the candidates have failed to see this situation, and have indulged such violent attacks on Mr. Blaine and his friends as to utterly preclude any prospect of the selection of their favorita. Judge Gresham has been the most unfortunate in this respect. Between the friends of Senator Allison, ex-Senator Harrison, The loss was trifling.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

The Delegates, with Work Completed, Leave on Early Morning Trains.

Woman Suffrage Is Regarded as a Burden Which Will Break the Back of the Party -A German Scientist's Opinion.

The Probibitioniets believe in doing things up and then going home. On Thursday the city was full of them; yesterday a delegate with a flaming badge on was a curiosity. A good many of them left the night the convention closed on the midnight trains, more on the early morning trains yesterday, and the rest departed on the noon trains. At 2 o'clock there were but four delegates remaining at the New Denison, hardly more than a dozen at the Grand, and none were to be seen at the Bates. So of the whole 3,000 or more, including visitors, the city was clear last night. Those who remained during the greater part of yesterday sat around in the hotel offices, talked over the work of the convention-principally its action on the suffrage question, for, although the Prohibition brethren debated the matter long and hotly before they acted on it, there is likely now to be considerable more discussion over the wisdom of the course pursued. A few white hadges with the legend "Fisk and Brooks," were to be seen on the streets, and a few of the woman suffrage advocates were observed. The clerks at the hotels are glad the convention is over. They would rather have three men to provide for than one woman, especially a delegate to a suffrage or Prohibition convention.

None of the leaders of the convention remained any longer than was necessary. Chairman Dickie, St. John, Professor Olin, Walter Thomas Mills, Judge Black-all of them left as soon as possible. Gen. Neal Dow was about the last to get away. He was arguing temperance reform, and trying to prove that prohibition prohibits up to within thirty minutes of the time his train left. For a man eighty-five years of age, he is certainly well preserved and vigorous, both in his opinions and the expression of them. He has a sublime faith in the ultimate triumph of the movement, though he thinks the policy of indorsing woman suffrage by the convention was a very bad one and greatly to be regretted. The delegates who were left were greatly pleased with their stay in Indianapolis, their treatment at the hands of the people here, and everything connected with the convention. The place of meeting, Tomlinson's Halk was warmly commended, the committee on reception praised, and the city bidden a farewell with regret.

Since the convention adjourned a good many of the facts of its control and management are beginning to come out. The developments show that it was run entirely and completely by the women. If there ever was a deliberative body that was held up by the women, this was certainly one. The day before the convention assembled, it was conceded by some of the strongest advocates of suffrage, that the current was running strongly against them. The prominent and really able and judicious leaders of the party had seen that an indorsement of suffrage meant almost an annihilation in the South, and a corresponding dissatisfaction, though not to fore, went to work to forestall any such meass ure, and the delegates, when they came here, before they fell in with the women, were really in favor of letting woman suffrage alone and refusing to handicap the party by any such a load. Such men as Chairman Dickie, Dr. I. K. Funko editor of The Voice, and delegate Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, while favoring the suffrage. movement per se, were opposed to tacking the thing on to the party and retarding its success by doing so. But the suffrage leaders were here early and they worked hard and with effect, The ladies even went to the delegates and personally importuned them to vote for the suffrage plank. Who could resist them; who was proof against their sweet seducing charms? Not the average Prohibition delegate; and hence they were gathered in without any great trouble. A yellow ribbon was selected as the insignia of the suffragists, unknown to the other side, and the women, as fast as they converted a delegate, tied the ribbon on him-in some cases pinned it on without even telling what it signified. Sylvester Johnson acknowledged that he wore one for some time without knowing what it meant. In this manner they knew their friends and their opposers alike. A great many spectators at the convention wondered what these yellow ribbons indicated, and the true inwardness of the thing was not known to the anti-suffragists until it

Mr. McTamany, a delegate from Massachusetts, and an earnest advocate of suffrage, was sitting in the Grand, yesterday afternoon, waiting for his train east, and he confirmed the whole story of how the convention was captured. He says that the scheme was done in the committee on resolutions and that a change of a few votes there would really have carried the convention against the movement. Be that as it may, it was apparent to almost any spectator that the women were really in control. They worked silently and effectively, and if there was any individual in the convention that thought it wasn't about as well "set up" as could be done, he was woefully mistaken.

"There were a good many women in that con-vention," said one of the delegates to a Journal reporter, "who cared more for voting themselves than they did for the temperance cause. They want to get that movement of theirs tacked on to ours, and the result will be that it will kill both as long as they are associated. It any man who came to that convention was in doubt whether he cught to favor that movement or not, he certainly ought to know now. The spectacle that some of the women made in the convention, standing on chairs, brandishing their arms around and shouting at the top of their voices, was certainly enough to disgust most men, and it would have disgusted any crowd of men anywhere else. I do not hesitate in saying that my experience with this convention is all I want with the women suffrage movement in the Prohibition party. That speech referred to in yesterday morning's Journal was enough in itself. I am a thorough Prohibitionist but it is no use disguising the fact, we have driven a large and influential element out of our party by tinkering with woman suffrage."

Mr. Templeton, a North Carolina delegate, said: "The growth of sentiment in our part of the country in favor of stopping the rum traffic for the past four years has been something unlocked for by the Prohibitionists themselves, and has certainly been a great surprise to the politicians. The leaders of the Democratic party have been fighting this move in every way they could. They have told us that we would succeed in keeping this government in the hands of the Republicans, and nothing else, by the agitation of this question. Every prejudice of the war is to-day being sedulously kept alive in the South in order to hold these men—temperance Democrats—in their party, and the the country in favor of stopping the rum traffic perance Democrats-in their party, and the plan is, of course, successful. It is hard for us to make converts there, because of the bitterness still in the minds of the people over
the late war. Still, I believe in spite
of these difficulties we were making progress, and that in time we shall have a large party there; but the adoption of this woman suffrage plank, in the face of such opposition as it had and especially from our section, is one of the things most fatal to our interest that could have taken place. I believe almost literally in John Olin's prediction, that it will draw the line of the Prohibition party's existence in the middle of the Ohio river.'

"Do you think that there is any considerable feeling for woman's suffrage in the South?" the reporter asked. There is scarcely any. I would hardly be misstating the truth when I say there is noue. I know that some of your Northern advocates have been down our way and have tried to work up some feeling for it, but there has been little favor shown it so far. That movement general ly begins with the women, and the Southern women have no desire to take part in politics or any interest in the movement. On the contrary, some of the bitterest anti-suffragists I have ever known have been the leading and intelligent women of the South. Do you know

"I suppose it is on account of giving the ballot to ignorant colored women."
"That is one of the chief reasons. Why, what a mass of ignorance would be enfranchised in the South by that means! They would never be in favor of that thing as long as conditions exist as they are. Again, Southern women are not in favor of the thing on principle. They don't care anything about it." "What per cent. of the men favor such a

"I have been connected with the temperance cause some time in my State, have worked with the Good Templars and have had opportunity to know. I do not believe that one man in a hundred of the well-te-do, well-informed Southern class is in favor of it. Our men are chivalrous cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

woman, but they think they are capable of do-ing the voting for the family themselves." "What strength do you anticipate in your

State this year! "I was sanguine, before I left home, that we would poll 20,000 votes, but I think now that 2,000 will be a large estimate. I had a good many men come and say to me, before I came to the convention, that they were ready to join the party providing the suffrage question was let alone, but that if it was put in that ended the matter with them. My judgment is that we have driven a large class of the best men from us in the South. I am a good Prohibitionist, and I hope it is not true."

The National Executive Committee. The national executive committee of the Prohibitionists continued its meeting at the Grand Hotel, yesterday morning. The session was a secret one, as plans and schemes for the coming campaign were discussed. Arrangements were made for holding a grand mass meeting in New York city the 23d of this month, at which time the committee appointed by the convention will formally announce to the candidates, Fisk and Brooks, the fact of their nomination. A num-ber of prominent speakers are to be in attend-ance, and every effort will be made to launch the campaign with a boom.

A Foreigner's Optoion. Mr. Carl Spannagel, of Berlin, who is conducting investigations in regard to the probable manufacture of Portland cement in Indianapolis. says the Prohibition convention is one of the most interesting and amusing of the many things he has seen in America. When a reporter asked him what he thought of it the German scientist replied: "It is entirely new to us in Germany. These men are enthusiasts, or rather what you Americans term "cranks." Well, there is one thing they are to be admired for, their earnestness, though I scarcely think they have any great judgment. Such a convention as you held here this week would be impossible in our country. The people there are too conservative. We are moderate in everything, in our drinking as well as other things" "Is there any movement in your country of a temperance naturel"

"Oh no. We keep the matter in good restraint by law and controlling ourselves as we can and that is all that is necessary. Our people like their beer and wouldn't tolerate anything like a prohibition of that. I was greatly interested in the crowd and in the convention. I heard one of the speeches—ever an hour long. I didn't like that, for twenty minutes is my capacity on kind of oratory; you are in that just like you are in everything else, its all rush and energy. In our country we are more conservative, more deliberate, more elegant in our public address. You certainly have a big crop of popular speakers. Beery man here seems to be an orator of some calibre, possibly because he gets a chance

A Wealthy Prohibitionist.

Mr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, who has been in the city for the past four or five days attending the Prohibition convention, left for home last night. Mr. McDonald is one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific slope, the owner of the Baldwin Hotel, president of one of the leading banks of California, and with all a most enthusiastic temperance worker. He says that California is the hub of the earth, and that the temperance cause in that section is "march-

Fisk's Acceptance in Doubt. New York, June 2.—The Tribune says: "General Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition nominee for President, left this city early yesterday morning, for his home, at Seabright, N. J. He left the city to get rest and quiet in his country home, it is said, while he makes up his mind in regard to accepting the nomination. It is generally thought that there is little doubt of his eceptance, but some of his friends said yesterday that it was by no means certain. General Fisk, it was stated by one, has answered all the telegrams which he has received from the convention during the week on this subject, declining to consent that his name should be presented for nomination."

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Greenstreet Vigorously Criticises a Report from the Committee.

At the regular meeting of the School Board last night the accretary reported the following warrants drawn on the treasury: From special fund, \$2,411.45; from library fund, \$1,146.07; from taktion fund, \$14,406.57; total, \$17,964.09. Treasurer Frenzel submitted the report of a palance in the special fund of \$123,781.71; tuition fund overdrawn, \$116,906; library fund overdrawn, \$4,076.51.

The library committee nominated Miss Lizzie Morris and Miss Rose Kelly to fill positions heretofore occupied by two male pages, dropped by order of the board. It also reported that the total circulation had been 25,025 books this month, as against 22,523 the corresponding mosth of last year.

The committee to which Mr. Greenstreet's resolution relative to German in the schools was referred at the last meeting, reported that the complete report and asked for further time. The committee said: "We find, first, that no child entitled to the same has been refused admittance to our schools for any reason; second, that there are at present 2,750 vacant seats in the district schools and 231 in the high-school, making a total of 2,981; third, that the financial condition of the board has been materially improyed. The authorized obligations on last July aggregated \$200,000; the coming July it will be \$160,000, showing a difference of \$40,000.

Your committee asks for further time."

After the report was read, Mr. Greenstreet

How are we to reconcile this report with former reports of the committee on buildings and grounds? Two years ago that committee recommended building, and it went so far that the board passed a resolution to parchase grounds. One year ago this same committee recommended building in the southeastern part of the city which our financial condition prevented, of the city which our financial condition prevented, and only a short time ago this committee recommended advertising for grounds for two school buildings. If this report shows all the facts, and if it is a fact that we have a surplus of room, on what were the former reports based? Why were the board and the public misled? Then how shall we reconcile this report with that of Superintendent Jones? He stated. I believe, that the schools were full—that the increase would probably be 300 pupils, and recommended that four buildings be erected. Are we to believe that all these former reports of the committee and Superintendent

buildings be erected. Are we to believe that all these former reports of the committee and Superintendent Jones were misrepresentations of the crowded condition of the schools; or shall we conclude that this is a special report for the occasion?

You show the number attending and vacancies now—but you do not show the crowded condition at any time, nor at what time the falling off in attendance occurred. I fear the report does not touch on the vital question. It does not show how many children were turned away from the different schools from time to time. It is a fact that children were turned away for want of room. from the different schools from time to time. It is a fact that children were turned away for want of room. The committee, by this report, does not attempt to justify the enormous expenditure of money for the German. It does not recommend action on the resolution. Why? Are there any who have not the courage to meet the issue? I suggest, for the information of friends of German in the schools, that it must go, and that I have no doubt it will be the issue in elections for members of this board from this time forward.

The committee, I see, fails to report that the number of pupils studying German below the high-schools has fallen off from 2.924 in April, 1887, to 2,097 in same month, 1888, while the expense of teaching has not been reduced. There was no reply to Mr. Greenstreet's criticism, Mr. Frenzel merely moving to accept the

report, which was done without comment. Mr. Greenstreet voting no. The board then ad-The Cumback Lecture.

The Hon. Will Cumback delivered to a fine audience at the Memorial Presbyterian Church last night, his lecture on "The Model Husband." His hearers were greatly pleased, and, no doubt all of them will indorse this pitby notice of the ecture which comes from the Portsmouth, O.,

"Gov. Will Cumback, at Bigelow Chapel, Sat-urday evening, fully sustained his reputation as one of the brightest lights of the American plat-form. He collared his subject, "The Model Hus band," and brought him to view in a manner that afforded infinite enjoyment. The address sparkled with wit from first to last, and beneath the rippling fun there was a strong undercurrent of common sense, which, if heened, would make many a home haprier. At Bigelow, Sunday evening, Cov. Cumback delivered a characteristic discourse, showing the wonderful effect of Christianity as a promoter of progress and civilization."

STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

A Joint Meeting of Two Council Committee Hear Citizens Speak on the Ordinance.

There was a joint meeting of the Council committees on railways and judiciary yesterday aftermoon, to consider the ordinance introduced in the Council granting a new franchise to the street railway company. By invitation quite a number of citizens were present, among them M. O'Connor, J. C. Kiefer, James Renihan Capt. D. W. Wiles, J. B. Conner and others. At the request of the members of the committoe the citizens were heard with reference to the proposed new franchise, and nearly all had something to say. They were unanimous in their opinion that a new charter should be granted. Captain Conner was the principal speaker. He said be did not pretend to say that the ordinance presented was a perfect document, but he thought it formed a basis for some intelligent action. The company could not, on a business basis, make extensive improvements necessitating a large outlay of capital with the date of the expiration of its charter so near at hand, and the likelihood of having to fight a great deal of opposition before it was renewed. He thought the proper inducements to capital should be offered by such guarantees as would insure a reasonable return. Captain Wiles spoke in the same strain as Mr. Conner, and the other gentlemen present indorsed their views. After the open disassion of the question the citizens retired, and the committee went into executive session. The several sections of the ordinance were discussed, and, while some changes were deemed necessary, it seemed to be the general feeling that, as a whole, the ordinance was one that should be recommended for passage. It was not deemed wise to make any charges without the advise of the city attorney, and, as he could not be present on ac-count of being engaged in a case in court, defi-nite action was postponed until he could be present. As the Democratic members could not be ready to join in framing a report in time to be considered by the Council Monday night, on account of their going to the St. Louis convention, an adjournment was taken until next Friday afternoon.

The Dudley Enterprise. Colonei Dudley will be in the city to-day to complete arrangements, it is said, for beginning the work on the cable line Monday next. There is no one here yet to speak for the Colonel, but it is represented that he has negotiated a sale of the bonds, and that the company is now well supplied with resources. Inquiries have been made for ties and other material connected with this work, and it is said contracts have been closed for some of the supplies.

New Business Ventures. The Secretary of State yesterday received articles of association from the Lime City Streetrailway Company, of Huntington; capital stock, \$25,000; directors, J. A. W. Kurtz, C. E. Bryant, W. A. Berry, E. Harter and B. F. Iback. From the Rushville Gas Company; espital stock, \$50,-000; directors, J. G. Isham, R. F. Hughes and James Cullan, and from the Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, of Indianapolis; capital stock, \$1,000,000; directors, A. T. Massey, J. M. Rice, M. D. Griffy, H. Pauley, J. Spalding, A. Donaldson, A. Robinson,

Only Three Dollars To St. Louis and return, via the "Bee-line." Tickets good going June 2, 3 and 4, on any train, and returning until June 9, inclusive. For tickets call at ticket office, No. 1383 South Illinois street and No. 2 Bates House. The Hendricks Club go to St. Louis via the Bee-line, leaving on special train, Sunday, June 3, at 8:30 A. M. Everybody invited.

J. T. Douglas and M. M. Dunlap.

DRINK Malto. Republican Convention at Chicago-The C., St. L. & P. Railroad Company (Pan-

handle route) will sell excursion tickets to Chisage and return for the above occasion at extremely low rates on June 16, 17 and 18, good to return until the 23d. For particular information apply to H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent Pennsylvania lines, Indianap-

DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle.

Tooth-Poisoned Food-Defective teeth poison the food. Sozodont checks dental decay, removes tartar incrusted in the sinuses and upon the surface of the teeth, and renders them healthful masticators of the ood. Dental impurities also contaminate the breath. These it removes.

DRINK Malto for the nerves. To St. Louis Convention.

VANDALIA LINE Only \$3, round trip. Tickets good going June 2, 3 and 4. Indiana delegates and organized clubs are going by this popular route. Tickets will be on sale at Union Depot and city offices of the Vandalia line.

DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

To the Democratic Convention-The \$3 round-trip rate to St. Louis, by the Vandalia line, is taking well. Everybody seems to be going that way. Tickets will be on sale at

DRINK Malto at soda fountain. "Gent's Patent-Leather Shoes, New and elegant styles in the French brand re-C. FRIEDGEN. ceived to-day. 21 N. Pennsylvania st., Ætna Building.

Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market. No traveler's outfit complete without a supply of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient to insure good di-

gestion and regular action of the bowels. ONLY three dollars to St. Louis and return via the Bee-line. Tickets good going June 2, 3 and 4, and returning until the 9th inst.

EVERYBODY will go via Bee-line to St. Louis. Fare only \$3, round trip, on June 2, 3 and 4.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in

the Cuticura Remedies

size. Condition hopeless. Cured by

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other, It had diminished about one third the size of the other, and I was in a hopless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect and not a sign of the disease to be seen. S. G. AHERN, Lubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases. I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been oblized to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds. I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLV ENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 172 pounds. GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C. NOTE-The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all

doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

Outicura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap,
an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura
Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a
positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Discase, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Scap.

HOW MY BACK ACHES.

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weekness,
Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuttoura
Anti-Pain Pineter. The first and only
pain killing Plaster. 25 cents.

A Good Appetite Is essential to good health; and at this season if often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to

"I had been troubled with pimples on my lower limbs, loss of sleep and appetite, and in fact was generally run down. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the pimples disappeared, my appetite was renewed, and I feel better in every respect." P. DEVELIN, S. E. corner Tenth and Buttonwood sts., Philadelphia. "I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began

Atlantic City, N. J. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt as if I could

do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week.

My appet to is voracious." MRS. M. V. BATARD,

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